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ABOUT INDIA



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ABOUT



INDIA

HISTORICAL

Area and Population

INDIA comprises the region which lies between the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean excluding Burma, East Bengal (now Eastern Pakistan) and Western Pakistan. Until recently all these were parts of India.

The Indian Union covers an area of 1,220,000 square miles and spreads over one-fifteenth of the earth's cir-

cumference. Her size is two-thirds that of Europe excluding Russia or thirteen times that of Great Britain. From the sub-tropics in the south, she stretches 2,000 miles to the cold heart of Asia in the north. Within her 3,000-mile land frontier and an equally long coast line are to be found types of climate and vegetation as varied as those of Europe.



*Mohenjodaro, the seat
of the Indus Valley
Civilization, 3000 B C*

India has some of the loftiest peaks, the greatest plains, the longest rivers and the driest as well as the wettest regions in the world

In population she is second only to China. Her 300 millions represent one-seventh of the human race. Successive waves of people have poured into the land and left their impress upon it.

Pre-historic Civilization

Linguistically and ethnographically the population of India has been classified into aborigines, Dravidians, and Aryans. The title Dravidian, which properly denotes a group of languages, is loosely applied to an immigrant race which appears to have reached India from the West. The other main elements which go to make up the Indian people are the Aryans, the Scythians and the Huns. The Aryans are believed to have migrated from the north-west.

The Indian civilization is probably older than the Egyptian, the Syrian and the Chinese. The excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa in the Indus Valley have brought to light a highly advanced urban civilization dating back to the 4th millenium

B.C. The ruins and relics found there are remarkable specimens of arts and crafts, architecture and civic administration of a very high order. How and when exactly the Indus valley civilization came to an end is still a mystery. It has been suggested that the floods of the Indus were responsible for its gradual disappearance.

After the Indus valley people the Aryans came and there followed a steady expansion of their civilization from the north-west to the east and the south of India. The fruits of their spiritual effort are embodied in the *Vedas*, the *Brahmanas*, the *Upanishads* and *Aranyakas*, the six systems of Indian philosophy, the *Smritis*, that is, the Codes of Law, the epics of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, the latter including the essence of spiritual knowledge and teaching, the *Bhagavat Gita*. In the sphere of metaphysics the subtlety of speculation and the profundity of thought attained heights which remain unsurpassed. In mathematics the Aryans



Seals from
Mohenjodaro



invented the decimal system of notation and the rule of three. Their most notable contribution in this field, however, was the concept of zero and the value of infinity. In medicine they made an extensive study of herbs and minerals and have left one of the most advanced systems of surgery and medicine to which the system developed by Hippocrates, the father of Greek medicine, was greatly indebted. In the realm of the arts and sciences the contribution of the Aryans was equally valuable and lasting. The lines addressed to Usha, i.e., Dawn, personified as a lovely blushing maiden, have been regarded by many eminent scholars as unequalled in the world's literature for their beauty of diction and sublimity of content.

The Aryans were a pastoral people. They tended cattle and cultivated land and lived in well-planned villages. Life in the village was organized on a functional basis. The Aryans called it Varnashram Dharma which they steadily evolved and perfected. The Aryan civilization passed through several stages which were characterized by speculation on the ultimate reality

of the Universe. Later, however, it degenerated into excessive ritualism which robbed Aryan life of its former simplicity and nobility. The scriptures became a closely guarded secret of the priesthood and the common man was denied even the right to read them.

Buddhism and Jainism

This led to the rise of two great reformers, Vardhaman Mahavira and the Buddha Shakyamuni. Their movement represented a revolt against the formalized religion of the time. The Buddha preached the ancient religion of the Aryans in its purest form. The central note of Buddha's preaching was that religion stood primarily for good action. He emphasized the ethical aspect of religion, theology and metaphysics were of secondary consideration with him. His greatest follower, Emperor Asoka, propagated his Law of Piety throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, China and Central and Western Asia. The teachings of Lord Mahavira laid special emphasis on the principle of "Ahimsa" or non-violence. His message, however, was confined to the land of its birth.

Mention should be made here of a fascinating episode in Indian his-

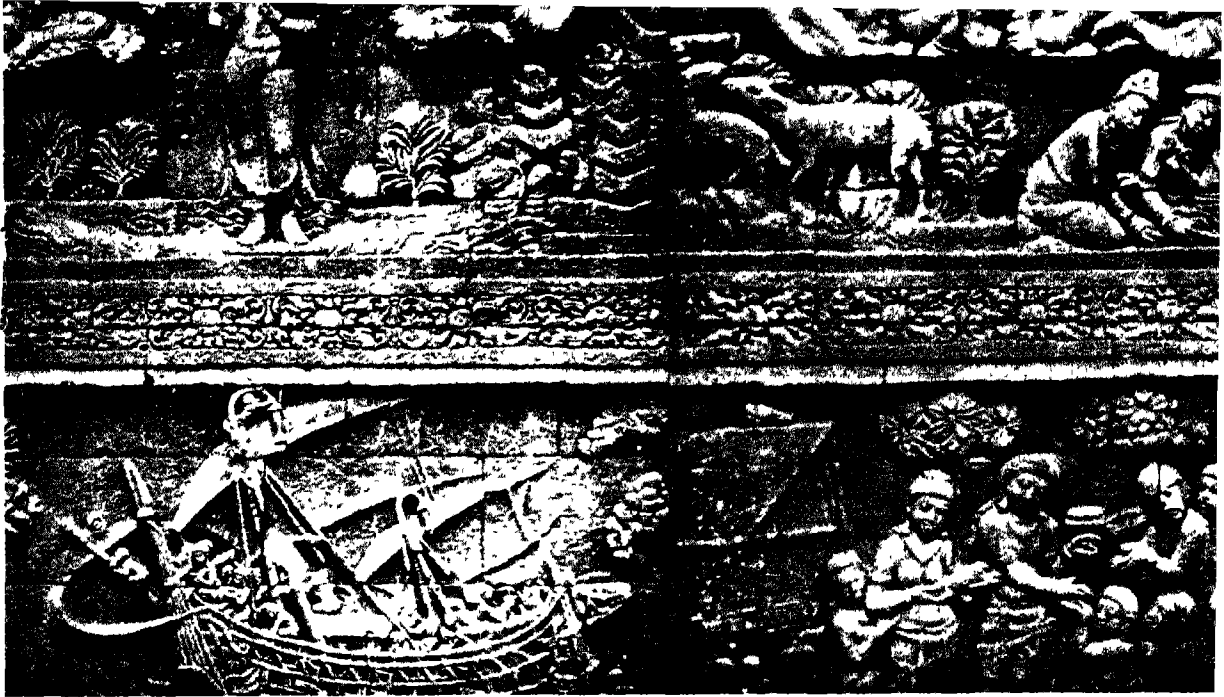
tory. It related to the spread of Indian influence to South East Asia and the Far East. Early in the Christian era merchants and adventurers left India to set up colonies in Java, Sumatra, Bali, Indo-China, Siam and Malaya. They were followed by princes, missionaries, architects and artists and the Indian colonies grew into kingdoms. The inhabitants of these lands adopted the Indian way of life, Indian philosophy and religion, and Indian art and architecture began to flourish in distant places. From the first to the middle of the fifteenth century, almost the whole of South East Asia was under Indian influence and people in most of these lands still retain the impress of Indian culture.

Impact of Islam

In the 7th century A.D. a new influence reached India through Islam which was first brought to India by the Arab traders who established themselves on the coast of the country. Successive waves of Muslim invasion at somewhat long intervals took place from 712 A.D. when Mohammad Bin Qasim gained for the Caliph who ruled from Baghdad

a foothold in Sind. After the Arabs came the Turks, and then the Afghans and last of all the Moghuls who like some of their predecessors ultimately made India their home. They ruled the country from Delhi and a few among the Muslim rulers like the Hindus before them succeeded in bringing a large part of India under their rule. They brought with them a different way of life and thought and the impact of Islam on India was deep and profound. Politically, there were years of efficient centralized rule followed by conflicts and wars between the ambitious princes when the power of Delhi grew weak. It is to be noted that these wars were largely dynastic not religious, the conflicts between Muslim princes outnumbered those between the Hindu and the Muslim princes.

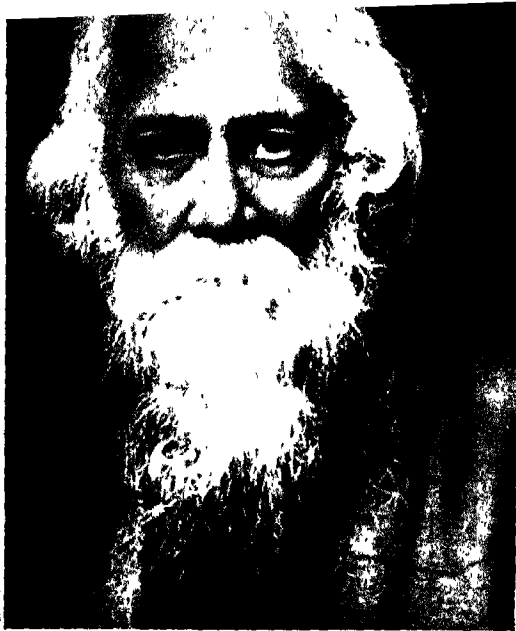
The advent of Islam did not result ultimately in a break in the continuity of Indian life. The degree of synthesis achieved was indeed more surprising than the fact that the synthesis was not perfect. Very significantly it has been reflected in the renaissance vitality of art and architecture of that period. It has also been reflected in the reformation and



*Bas-relief from the temple
at Borobudur, Java*

religious movements which characterize the history of medieval India. Ramananda and Kabir, Nanak and Chaitanya typify in their philosophy and their religious movements, the fusion of the two cultures on the spiritual plane. This fusion entered into the life of the common people and this is "unmistakable in the evolution of customs and conduct, fashions and festivals, in the very preparation of food and social and household affairs" In *Our Heritage*,

Mr. Humayun Kabir says, "In a word the mentality of the Muslim and the Hindu was so fused in the various manifestations of Indian genius that anybody who prides today in the unadulterated purity of his Hindu culture or his Muslim heritage shows a lamentable lack of historical knowledge and insight. Even as early as the time of Babar the process of assimilation had gone so far that he could characterize it as a unique mode of life—a mode to which he



Rabindranath Tagore

gave the name of the Hindustani way”

**Under
British Rule**

In the 17th century India began to feel the impact of Western influence. The British East India Company, the French, the Portuguese and other European mercantile companies had established trading stations or “factories” on the Indian coast. Commercial rivalry led to political rivalry among these foreign adventurers at a time when Moghul power was at a low ebb, and

the Maharattas and the Sikhs were bidding for political supremacy. The British came here to trade and taking advantage of internal disorder stumbled into a kingdom. Ousting other European rivals they gradually established their rule in India

At first the political power was in the hands of the British East India Company. After the Sepoy War of Independence of 1857 failed, the administration of the country was taken over directly by the British Parliament. The British sought to unify the country. While the spread of western education facilitated administration and led to a consolidation of their power, it also produced results which were viewed with disfavour. The impact of the liberal ideas of the West, of the best that was in the culture of England—its language and literature and its political liberalism—resulted in all-round awakening in the country. Some of the finest products of the renaissance were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore. Religious and cultural awakening led also to the growth of





political consciousness. Presently politics assumed overwhelming importance and India began to dream of political independence.

Toward Freedom

The first significant political event in this context was the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885. The British Government were at first friendly to this because they thought they could control the intelligentsia of the country through it. But gradually political ideas grew and the sense of self-respect in the Indian led him into conflict with imperial Britain. Within a few years it became clear to the British Government that the Congress represented "seditious opposition", and they not only tried to repress the Congress movement but also sought to provide a counterpoise to it by bolstering up the minorities. Indians on their part were convinced that mere petition for reform would be of no avail. Political agitation thus went on side by side with violent revolutionary activities. At the end of World War I, however, Mahatma Gandhi came prominently on the political scene of India and won mass sanction for non-violent political struggle. He gave new life and a

new philosophy to the struggle and led the masses of India to the cherished goal of independence.

To Mahatma Gandhi and to the Indian nationalists it was a great blow that Independence (August 15, 1947) should involve the partition of the country.

After the achievement of freedom, one of the major tasks that India set before herself was the consolidation of the State. The map of the country looked like a jigsaw puzzle and perhaps the greatest achievement of her leaders during the first year of independence was to transform it into an integrated whole. The so-called native states comprising what was once called Princely India, have now become organic parts of the Indian Union.

India still remains a poor country. Her leaders have always recognized the fact that political freedom would be meaningless without economic democracy. With a view to securing political and economic democracy for the Indian people the leaders are fashioning a constitution for India. India has already been declared a secular democratic State. It guarantees social, political and economic

(TOP) The historic midnight session of the Constituent Assembly on August 14-15, 1947, at which India was declared independent.

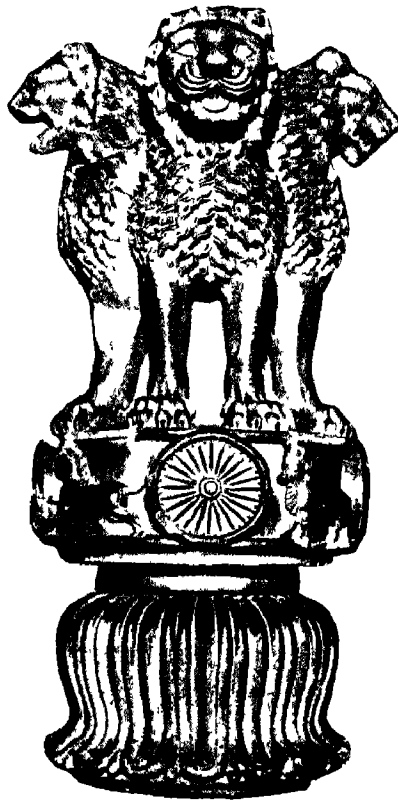
(BOTTOM) Pandit Nehru, first Prime Minister of Free India, taking the oath on the morning of August 15, 1947.

justice, equality of opportunity and status, freedom of thought and expression to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed and sex

The establishment of a democratic republic is the logical extension of the system of self-government which has existed in the Indian villages from time immemorial. The institution known as *panchayat* has

survived all vicissitudes. The new constitution envisages the restoration of *panchayats* to those parts of the country where they have ceased to exist. The United Provinces has given a lead in this matter by passing The U P Panchayat Raj Act under which the first election to *gaon panchayats* (village councils) and *gaon adalats* (rural courts) took place in February, 1949.





CULTURAL

Architecture and Sculpture

THE excavations at Mohenjodaro in Sind and Harappa in West Punjab have revealed that the Indians had a highly advanced knowledge of architecture and town planning as early as 3,000 B.C.

Early Indian architecture was of two varieties. The best examples of the first type are found at Karle, Ajanta and Bagh. Here the shrine is hewn out of the solid rock. In the second type the exterior rock is cut



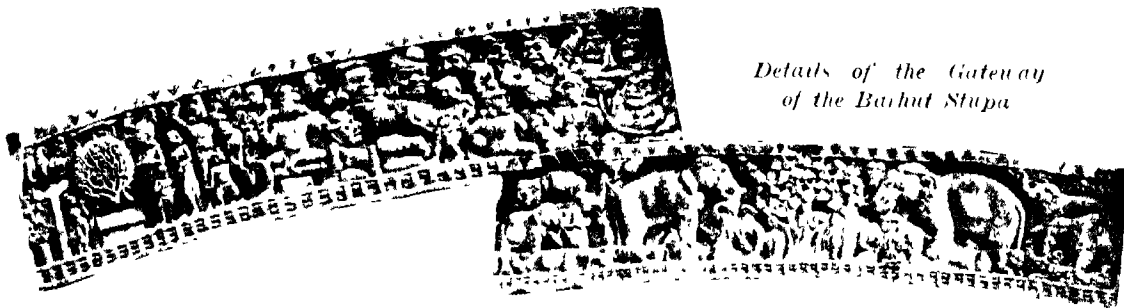
The Great Stupa at Sanchi, Central India

away so as to leave an entire temple of solid rock. The Kailas temple at Ellora, the Masrur temple in Kangra, the Vaishnava temple at Damnar, the "Seven Pagodas" at Mahabalipuram are notable examples of this style.

Architectural and sculptural monuments in stone appeared for the first time during Asoka's reign in the third century B.C. The six Asokan edict pillars, the best known of which are those bearing the Sarnath Lion Capital, near Banaras, and the Rampurva Bull Capital represent the court art, while the

statues of Yakshas and Yakshis (dryads) and the reliefs of the early *Vihara* (monastery) represent the popular art. The edict pillars are round, polished, monolithic shafts 40 to 50 feet high and are found over a large area.

The monasteries at Udayagiri and Khandagiri in Orissa were contemporaneous with Barhut. The 'stupa' at Sanchi is among the best preserved Buddhist monuments. On its 'torans' (gateways) Jataka tales and scenes from Buddha's previous incarnations are executed with a delicacy suggestive of ivory carvings.



*Details of the Gateway
of the Barhut Stupa*

The Buddha himself does not appear in any of these illustrations, he is represented by symbols. The Sanchi reliefs are naturalistic in treatment and Buddhist only in theme. Full of zest for life the dryads look outwards rather than within.

With the Mathura School (200 B C to 600 A D), however, the stone images of the Buddha replace the symbols. The prolific Mathura school evolved various styles to which most of the later developments can be traced. The Buddhist monuments of this period were magnificent.

Graeco-Buddhist Sculptures

In the Graeco-Buddhist sculpture of the Gandhara school, the product of the mingling of Indian and Graeco-Roman art in the service of the Buddhist faith, the subjects were drawn mostly from the Buddha legend. The school attained the height of its glory under the Kushan

emperors during 100 to 200 A D. Its influence extended to Central Asia.

The Buddha image of the Gupta period was derived directly from the Mathura school. The Golden Age of Indian painting and sculpture was reached under the patronage of the great Guptas (7th and 8th centuries A D). Though Gupta sculpture derived its motifs mostly from the Hindu pantheon, Buddhist themes also received considerable attention.

Later Andhra School

The reliefs at Amaravati represent the sculpture of the Later Andhra School at the close of the second century A D. The Amaravati stupa was once surrounded



*An Asokan
Capital*



by a very large and richly decorated stone railing. The sculpture at Amaravati, according to Ananda Coomaraswamy, is "the most intimate, and enchanting of any in India

'Sculpture became art' for the first time", in the same way as the epic became lyric

When the Pallavas moved southward from the Kistna-Godavari delta in 600 A.D., they carried with them the rich artistic tradition of the eastern Andhras. The Pallava king, Mahendra Varman I (600-625 A.D.), built the earliest temples in stone in the South. The famous "Seven Pagodas" at Mahabalipuram of which mention has already been made are monolithic temples built in the first half of the seventh century

The Brahmanical caves at Badami and Aihole contain large and elaborate reliefs illustrating Puranic mythology and legend. They belong to the early Chalukya period (550-560 A.D.). The Rashtrakutas who succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western Deccan built their most important monuments at Ellora and Elephanta (753 A.D.). At Elephanta there is a colossal relief, which is

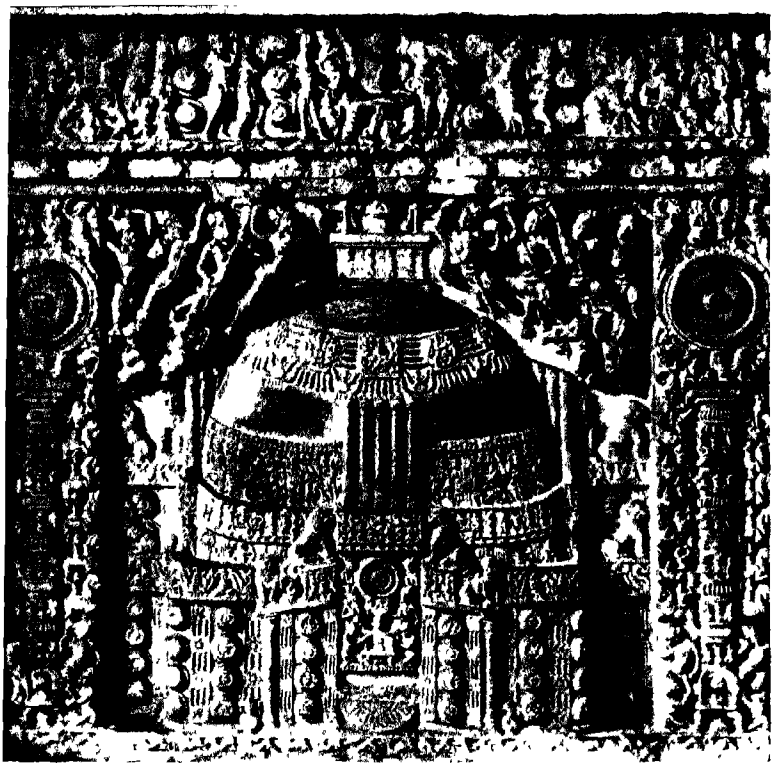


*Buddha's penance,
sculpture of the Gandhara school*

regarded by art critics as the best and most dynamic example of the sculpture of the period.

Orissa Sculptures

The Orissa sculptures as seen on the temples at Bhuvaneshwar, Konark and Puri belong to medieval art which is typically Brahmanical.

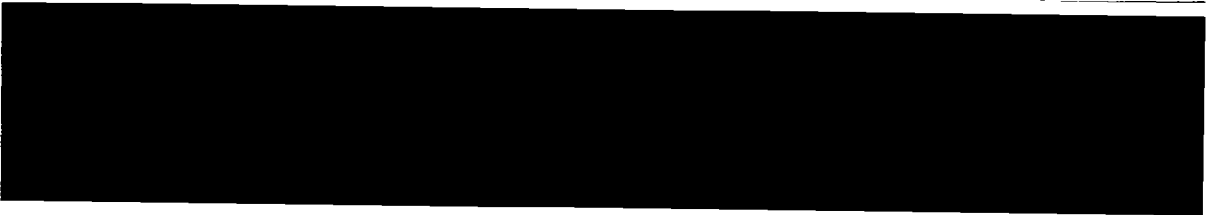


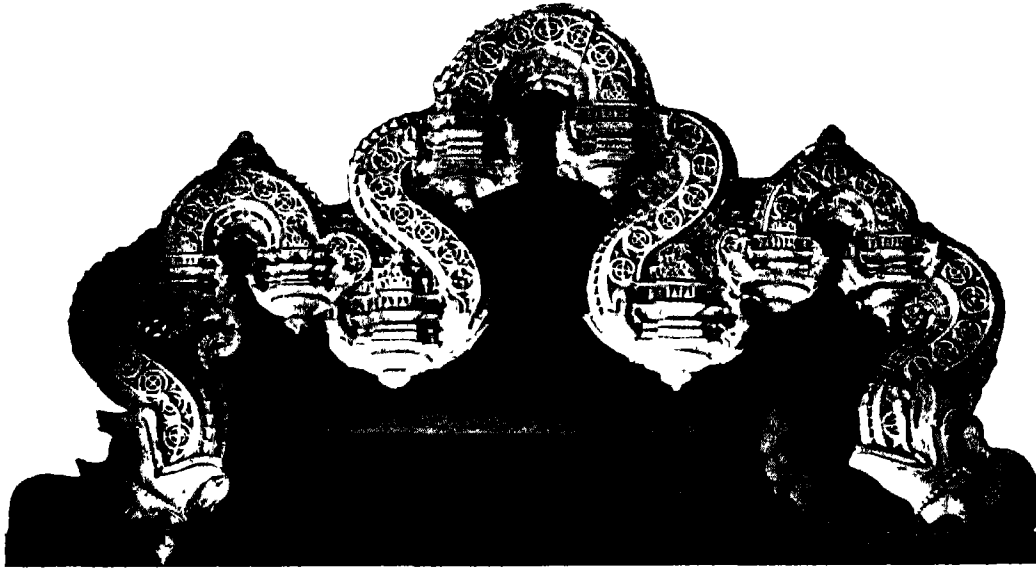
*Carving from the Stupa
at Amaravati*



*The rock-cut temple
at Mahabalipuram*

*The Trimurti
from Elephanta*





Sculptured arch from Mount Abu temple

It was produced during 800 to 1300 A.D. The erotic and animal motifs of the Konark temples are particularly noteworthy. The magnificent temples at Khajuraho, Chattarpur State, in hard creamy stone are among other specimens of Brahmanical sculpture.

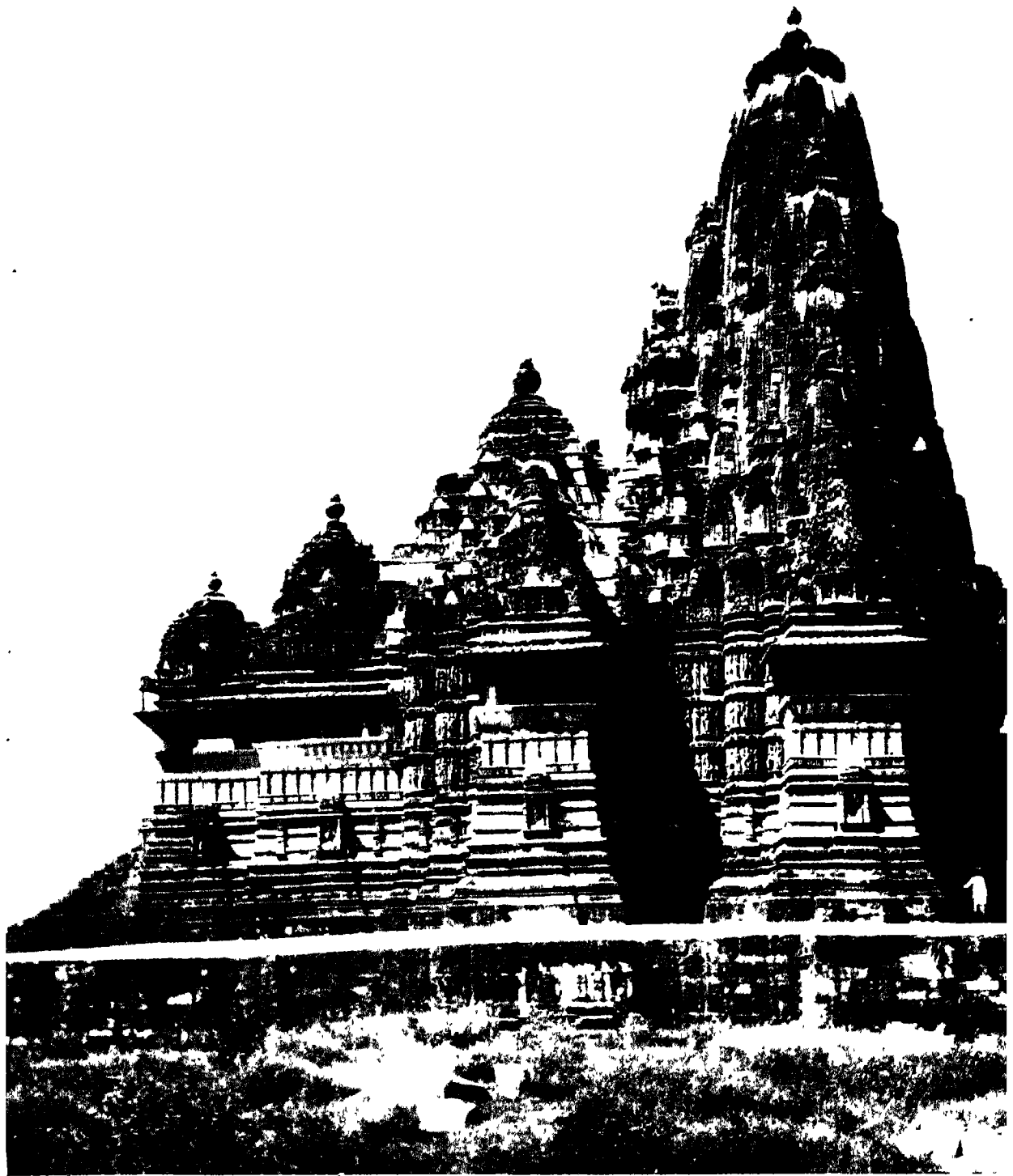
**Later
Chalukyas**

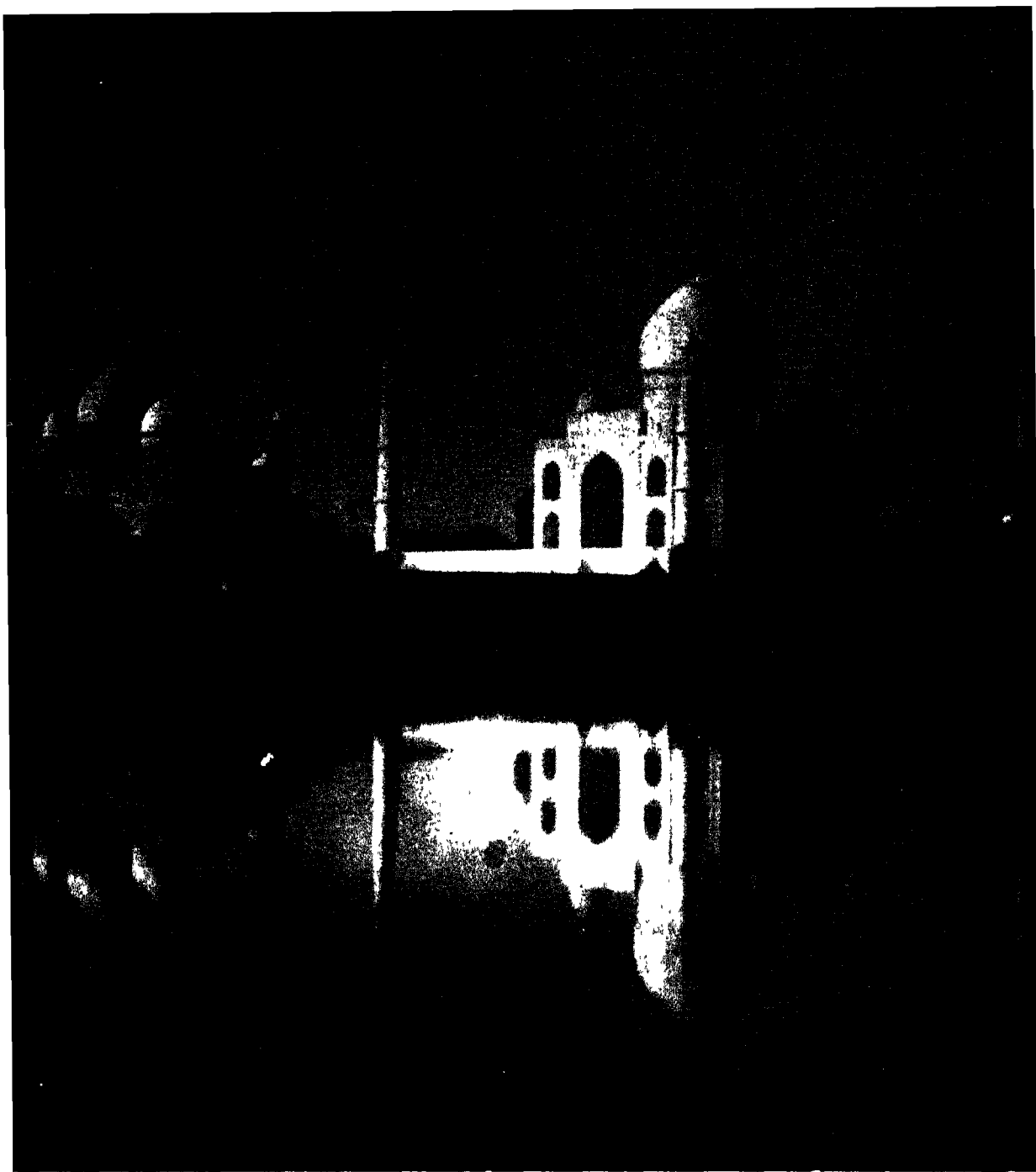
The later Chalukyas after 973 A.D., the Hoysalas of Mysore (1200-1300 A.D.) and the Solanki dynasty in Gujerat (1000-1500 A.D.) left a legacy of temples scattered over a large area. The most famous examples of this style, however, are

found at Dilvara on Mount Abu

**Muslim
Period**

What is called the Muslim period of Indian history is also very rich in art and architecture. Both the Turko-Afghan and the Moghul princes showed enthusiasm for art. They built towns, mosques, towers, mausoleums and forts. The architecture of this period shows the happy blending of Hindu and Islamic styles. This blending may justly be termed Indian. One common link between the Islamic and pre-Islamic Indian styles was "the fact that both Islamic and Hindu art were inherently decorative". Some of the





The Taj Mahal



specimens of Indian architecture during the Turko-Afghan period are Qutab Minar at Delhi, the Atala Devi Masjid at Jaunpur, the Adina Masjid at Pandua, the Jami Masjid at Ahmedabad, and Chand Minar at Daultabad. They show the mingling of the foreign and the indigenous styles and reveal the harmony and mutual understanding produced in art and culture by the impact of Hindu and Islamic civilizations.

The Moghul period is still more magnificent in its architectural output. The grand Moghuls reveal the magnificence of their hearts in the splendour of the noble buildings they erected. Emperor Akbar "planned splendid edifices and dressed the work of his mind and heart in the garment of stone and clay". He made use of Hindu styles and combined them with the Persian. Jahangir Mahal in the Agra Fort and many buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are happy illustrations of this. Shah Jahan was an even more prolific builder than his grandfather. Though Shah Jahan's structures are "inferior in grandeur and originality", they are "superior in lavish display and rich and skilful decorations". Some of the world-famous architectural

achievements of this period are the Humayun's Tomb, the Jama Masjid, the Dewan-i-Am and Dewan-i-Khas at the Red Fort in Delhi, the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) at Agra Fort, the Taj Mahal at Agra and Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandra. The architecture of this period also reveals a continuation of the same synthetic process, the same happy mingling of Muslim and Hindu art traditions and elements as noticed in the Turko-Afghan period

Painting

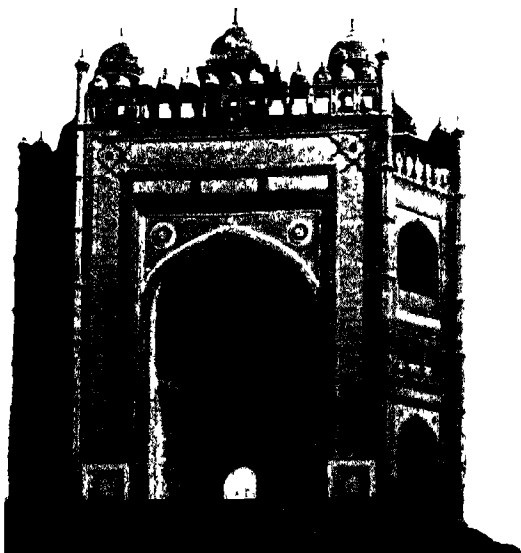
The primitive ruddle paintings in natural caves in various parts of North and Central India belong to the paleolithic or neolithic age. These are the earliest records of Indian painting.

Ajanta, Bagh and Sittannavasal contain India's best murals which, according to Signor A. Cecconi, the greatest living authority on Italian

fresco painting, "will bear comparison with the best that Europe could produce down to the time of Michaelangelo". The Ajanta frescoes painted in tempera at various dates from the first century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. represent the Buddhist narrative art at its best. The lines are strong and subtle, plasticity is suggested by a single stroke.

By 800 A.D., wall painting on a large scale was a thing of the past. It was replaced by miniature painting, two schools of which flourished at the time: the Pala school (Bengal and Bihar) and the Gujerat school in Western India. The Pala school confined itself to Buddhist gods and goddesses, while the Gujerat school was more comprehensive as well as intensive.

This was the age of illustrated manuscripts. In their earliest days they were written on palm leaves which were gradually replaced by paper. It was, however, during the period of transition (1350-1450 A.D.) that the best works were produced. The motifs in these illuminated manuscripts were provided by Jain sacred texts, Krishna Leela scenes and themes of conjugal love. Manu-



*The Gateway
of Victory.
Fatehpur-Sikri*

*Buddha as Avalo-
kitesvara, a fresco
from Ajanta*



script illustration was later modified by Moghul and Rajput influences

Hamza-Nama which was illustrated by about 50 painters under the supervision of the great Persian masters, Sayyed Ali and Samad, represents the beginning of Moghul art. It contains nearly 1400 paintings. Moghul painting owed its existence and development to court patronage and its chief characteristics were secular motif, subtlety of line, brightness of colour pattern and exquisite finish.

Rajput painting sprang from mural art. Its theme, unlike Moghul painting, was popular, traditional, hieratic, and appeal universal. Embedded in popular religion, it had greater chances of survival.

Though sometimes secular, Rajput painting drew much of its inspiration from: (a) the two epics, the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*; (b) Saiva and Vaishnava mythology and (c) the Ragas and Ragamalas.

The Kangra school developed in the latter half of the eighteenth

century under the patronage of Raja Sansar Chand. It represented the finest and the last phase of Rajput painting in the nineteenth century.

The present phase of Indian painting is a product partly of revivalism and partly of post-impressionism.

At the turn of the century, a new art movement originated in Bengal. It aimed at a synthesis of oriental art in order to combine the idealism of Ajanta and the exquisite formal qualities of Persian miniatures with Chinese simplicity and Japanese delicacy. Abanindranath Tagore founded the Indian Society of Oriental Art in Calcutta, while his elder brother, Gaganendranath Tagore, carried on experiments in Impressionism and Cubism. Gradually art schools were established in all important centres in the country.

Today the younger painters are trying to treat familiar Indian motifs in various styles including the Post-impressionist style, and some of them with remarkable success.



An illustrated manuscript of the Gita Govinda, 16th century A.D.

(Right)
Jehanqir celebrating
the festival of Aali-
pashi (sprinkling of
rose water), Moghul
painting of early
17th century

(Left)
Radha & Krishna
beneath a common
cloak, Kangra school,
late 18th century





ECONOMIC

Industrial Workshop of the World

LONG before the industrial and commercial revolutions of the 19th century, India was known as the "Agricultural Mother of Asia" and the "Industrial Workshop of the World". She was the hub of the world's commerce. Rice, wheat, sugar and raw cotton went from

India to other parts of Asia, while her cloth, silk and luxury goods were in great demand in every part of the civilized world. Thus she drew to herself the world's gold and silver. The skill and dexterity of the Indian craftsmen in the production of highly delicate and artistic

cotton and silk fabrics, wood and ivory carving, and the working of metals and precious stones evoked universal admiration. Indian calicoes, silk muslins and chintzes found such favour in England that it set the fashion for the people of all classes "from the gallants to the meanest cook-maids"

The epoch 1600-1770 represented the golden age of Indian trade and industry. But the end of the 18th century, which synchronized with the ascendancy of the British in India, witnessed a rapid industrial decay. The various restrictions imposed by the East India Company on her trade and commerce were chiefly responsible for the economic decline of India.

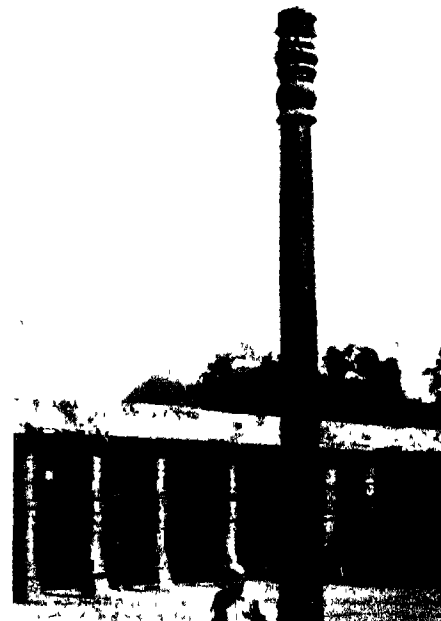
Ruin of Indian Industries

In its trade with India, the original aim of the East India Company, like that of all the monopolist companies of merchant capital, was to secure a monopoly of trade in the products of India. But with the consolidation of the British power in India in the second half of the 18th century, coercion was employed by the company to secure maximum

goods for minimum payment. The margin between trade and plunder narrowed and the influx of wealth amassed by the usurpation of trade laid the foundation of industrialization in England in the 19th century.

The Industrial Revolution in England required a change in the economic system, from mercantile to free trade capitalism, thus necessitating a corresponding transformation in colonial methods. In order to find an adequate outlet for the increasing volume of English manufactures, India had to be transformed from an exporter of textiles into an importer of manufactured goods. Accordingly, during the 19th century she ceased to have a balanced economy and became an agricultural dependency of Britain.

*The Iron Pillar
Delhi*



The 19th century saw in India a rapid deterioration of her handicrafts and village industries. With the ruralization of her population and recurring famines the old industrial structure was destroyed. The displacement of millions of weavers, village craftsmen and artisans, and the rapid increase in India's population imposed heavy pressure on agriculture which has increased from year to year. The simultaneous overcrowding and decay of agriculture as well as deindustrialization resulted in the growing poverty and indebtedness of the peasant. The frequency of famines in the 19th century (31 famines with an estimated mortality of 30 million) was previously unknown in this country.

Growth of Modern Industries

The modern industries of India date back to the period 1850-55 when the cotton and jute mills and the coal-mining industries were first established. The pace of industrialization, however, was extremely slow and confined to a few light industries like cotton and jute. The iron and steel industry made little progress before World War I.

From 1914 the British economic policy changed. The war suddenly

created a demand for Indian factory goods. Imports could not easily be obtained from Europe and the war requirements of the Allies, particularly in iron and steel, woollen goods, jute and leather, increased considerably. The development of India's industrial resources became a matter of military importance. To meet this exigency the Government established provincial industrial committees, a Munitions Board, and appointed an Industrial Commission. With the end of war, however, even the halting proposals of the Industrial Commission were shelved. Even such industries as cotton, jute, iron and steel which had been stimulated during the war were allowed to languish.

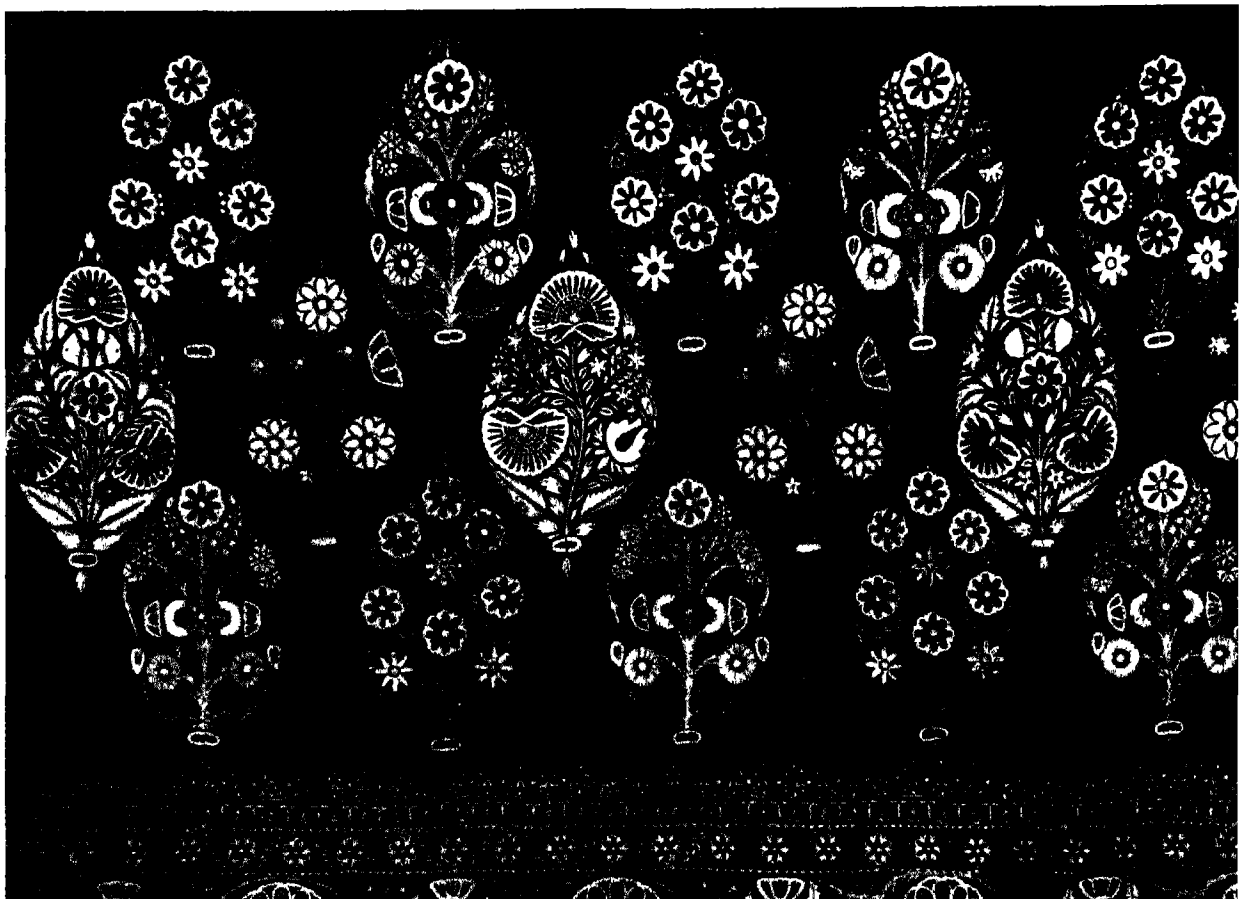
The next milestone in the industrial development of India was the decision to protect industries. This policy was grudgingly accepted by the Government in 1923. A number of industries like steel, textile, sugar and matches were given protection. This helped them to expand rapidly. The national awakening also stimulated the growth of Indian industries. But the policy of imperial preference imposed on India by the Ottawa Agreements strongly mili-

tated against the interests of Indian industries. The tariff system was turned against Indian interests in order to assist "British industries to compete in the Indian market, while giving India in return the privilege of favoured rates for the sale of raw materials and semi-manufactures in the British market -- an obvious attempt to revert to the pre-1914 status"

Nonetheless, India made considerable industrial progress in the inter-war period, she came to be ranked among the first eight industrialized

countries of the world. The production of cotton textiles and steel became large enough to meet nearly three-fourths of India's demand, while in consumers' industries like sugar, cement and matches, India attained self-sufficiency.

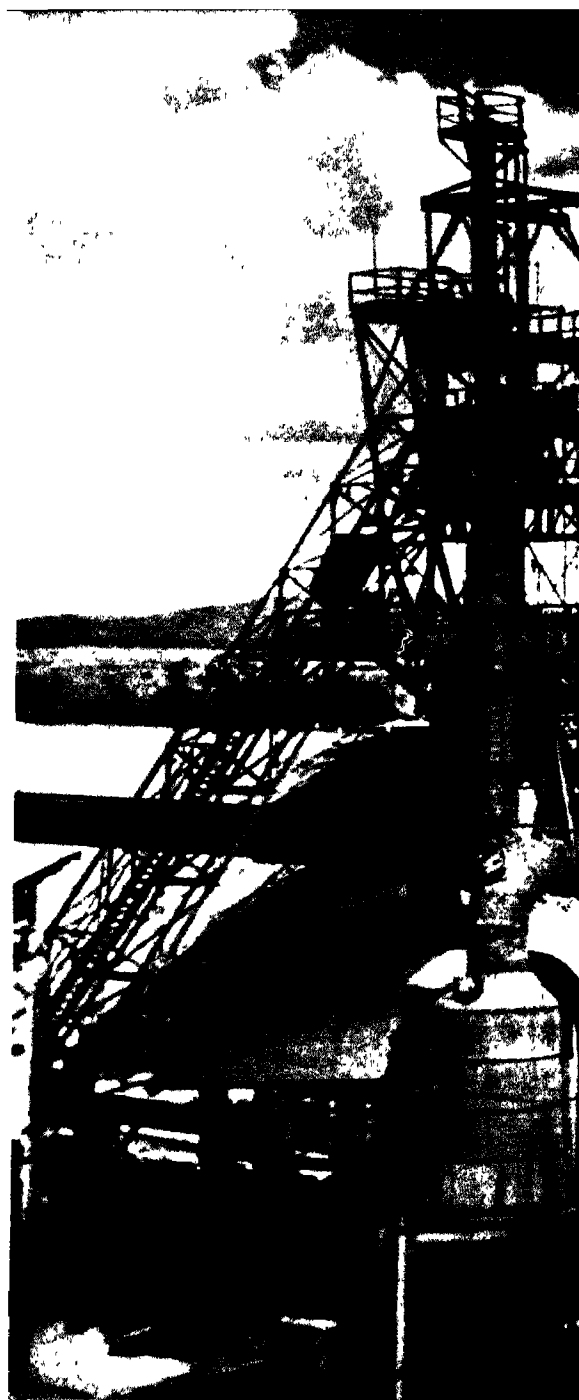
The Indian economy, however, still remained lop-sided. Her industries could hardly support two per cent of her population. The weakness of the industrial structure of India was exposed during World War II when even such well-established industries as textiles, paper and

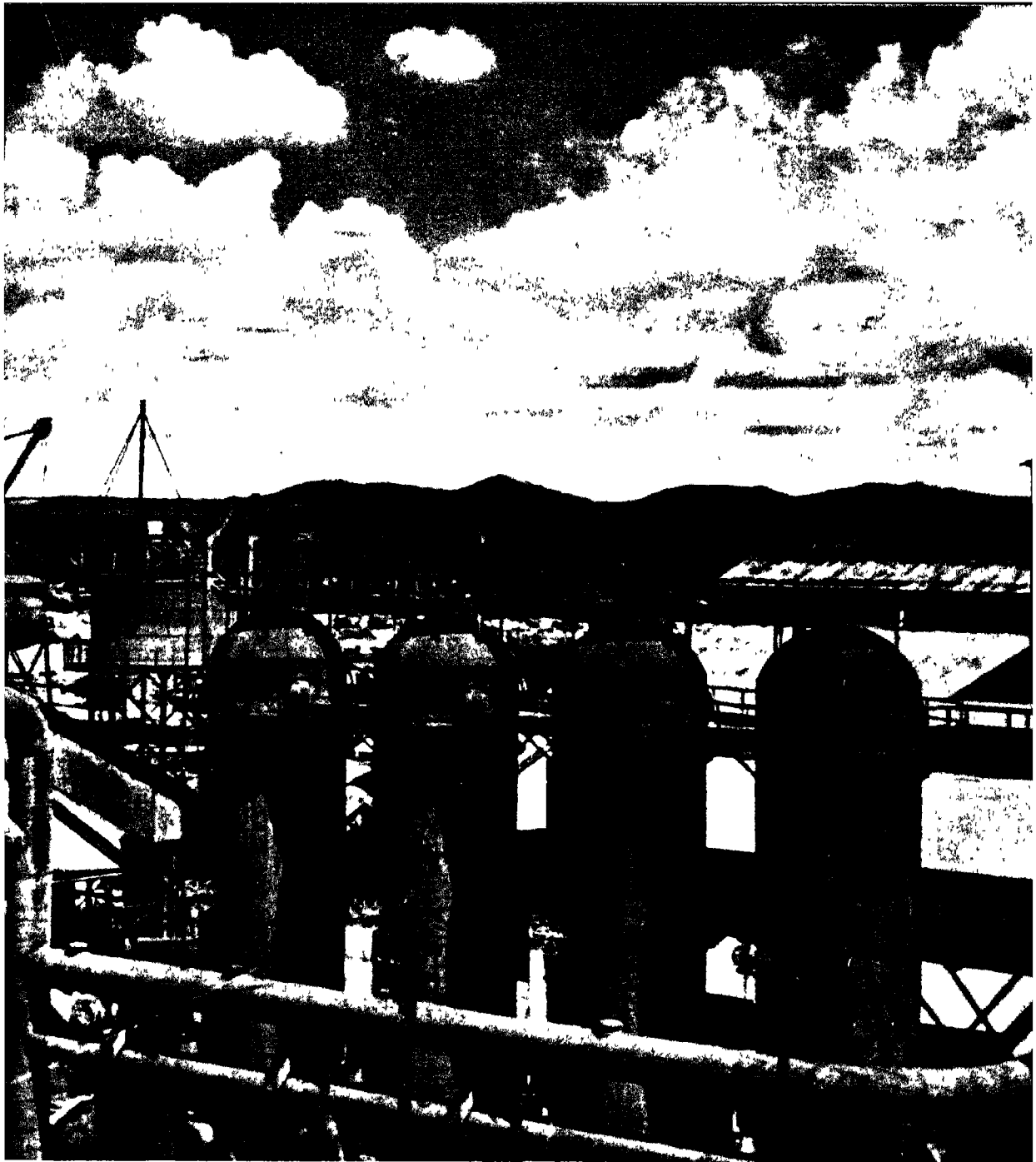


leather failed to meet adequately the requirements of war because of their dependence on imports of such essentials as caustic soda, bleaching powder, soda ash and sodium carbonate

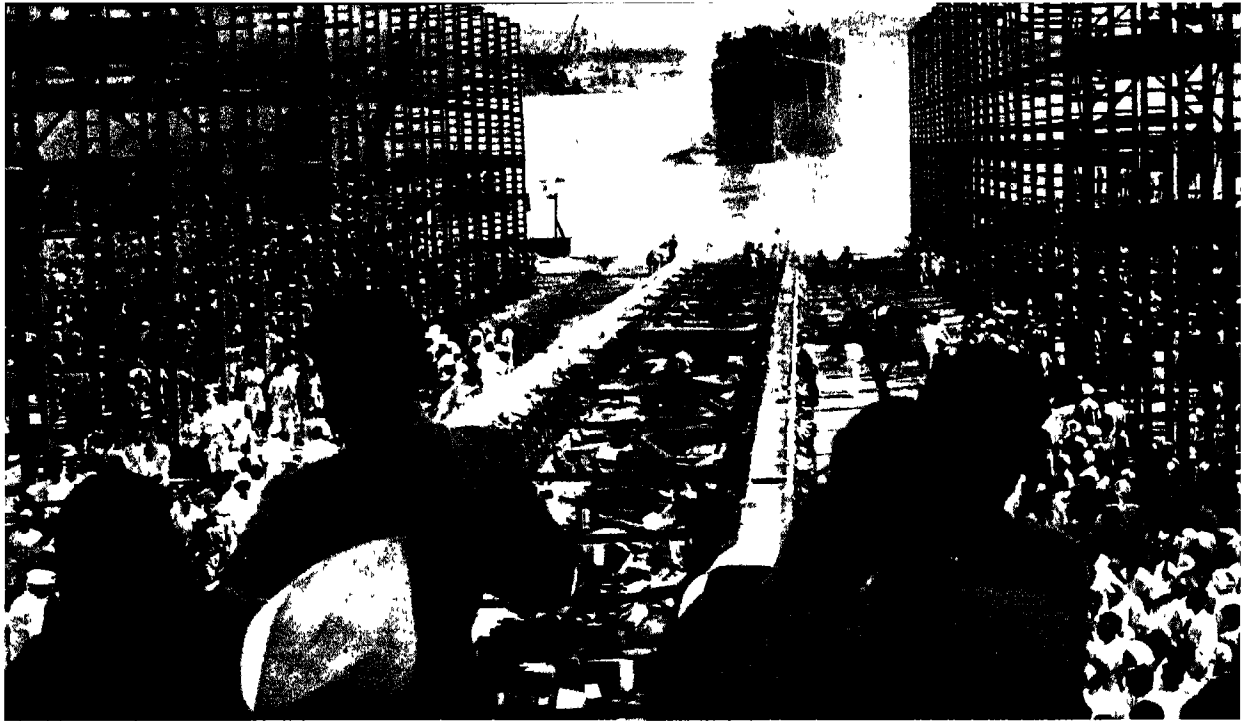
World War II created an urgent demand for industrial products. The entry of Japan into the war, the bombing of British factories, the increasing menace of U boats and the large scale sinking of British ships forced the Allies to turn India into the main supply base for the Middle and Far East. The index of industrial activity thus moved up from 114.0 in 1939-40 to 120.5 in May 1945. The paid-up capital of joint stock companies in British India increased from Rs 2,885 million in 1939-40 to Rs 3,293 million in 1943-44, the number of workers rose from 1,751,137 in 1939 to 2,520,000 in 1944. Besides the increase in the output of cotton piece-goods, paper, sugar, steel, tea, cement, chemical and metallurgical goods, drugs, leather manufactures, ammunition, machine tools, lathes, and engineering stores, the repairs of aircraft, ships and cars were also undertaken.

Although the war created favourable conditions for industrial development, India was not fully





The Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur



The launching of the Jala Usha, first Indian ocean-going ship

industrialized. She lagged behind particularly in large scale industrial enterprise and manufacture of capital goods and continued to depend completely upon imported machinery for the manufacture of tanks, armoured cars, and other war material

In common with the rest of the world since the war, India is facing a grave industrial and agricultural crisis. The partition of the country has further aggravated the situation Regions whose economies have

functioned for centuries on a complementary basis have suddenly been cut asunder with serious economic consequences.

To meet this crisis, the National Government adopted in 1948 a comprehensive programme to "produce or perish". The immediate objective of all government planning, it was announced, was to step up existing production capacity by:

- (1) regulating the distribution of raw materials in short supply,

- (2) facilitating transport, and
- (3) ending labour unrest by conciliatory measures

**Industrial
Planning**

Accordingly, the Government of India adopted an immediate and a short-term plan. The former covers a period of 12-18 months. It applies only to such industries as require no

fresh capital goods and could carry on with the raw material available at present. Short-term plans are spread over a period of three years and involve an investment of 200 crores in foreign exchange.

The following table gives the present installed capacity of some important industries and the target set for their expansion.

Name of Industry	Present Installed Capacity per Year	Target
1 Steel	1,264,000 tons	A short-term 1,570,000 tons and a long-term 2½ mil
2 Machine tools	7,500 (numbers)	Short-term 15,000 (numbers)
3 Radio receivers	800 large sets	Short-term 18,000 sets
4 Cement	2,075 million tons	About 5 million tons
5 Paper (superior for writing, printing, etc.)	75,000 tons	Short-term 1,10,000 tons and long-term 2,00,000 tons
6 Soap	25 million tons	3 million tons
7 Paints & Varnishes	50,000 tons	100,000 tons
8 Sugar (for India and Pakistan)	1,076,000 tons	1,600,000 tons
9 Power Alcohol	12 million gallons	20 million gallons
10 Cotton Textiles		
(a) Spindles	10,123,909	14,885,433
(b) Yarn	1,614,738,000 lbs	2,041,033,000 lbs.
(c) Cloth	4,737 million yds	6,575 million yds
11 Silk	2,100,000 lbs	Short term 3,262,000 lbs. and long term 400,000 lbs.
12. Aluminium	8,000 tons	28,000 tons
13 Ammonium Sulphate	76,000 tons	426,000 tons
14 Sulphur-Phosphate	60,000 tons	100,000 tons
15 Soda Ash	55,000 tons	90,000 tons
16 Caustic Soda	10,500 tons	66,000 tons
17 Sulphuric Acid	100,000 tons	150,000 tons

Heavy and key industries were neglected in the past. They are now receiving encouragement from the National Government. With the manufacture of ships, motor cars, bicycles, locomotives, steam-rollers, machine tools, telephone components, synthetic oils, fertilisers, penicillin, paludrine and other chemicals, India enters a new era of industrial progress. Cottage industries, still the industrial backbone of the country and employing more than 6 million artisans, have also received the attention of the Government. Plans have been made

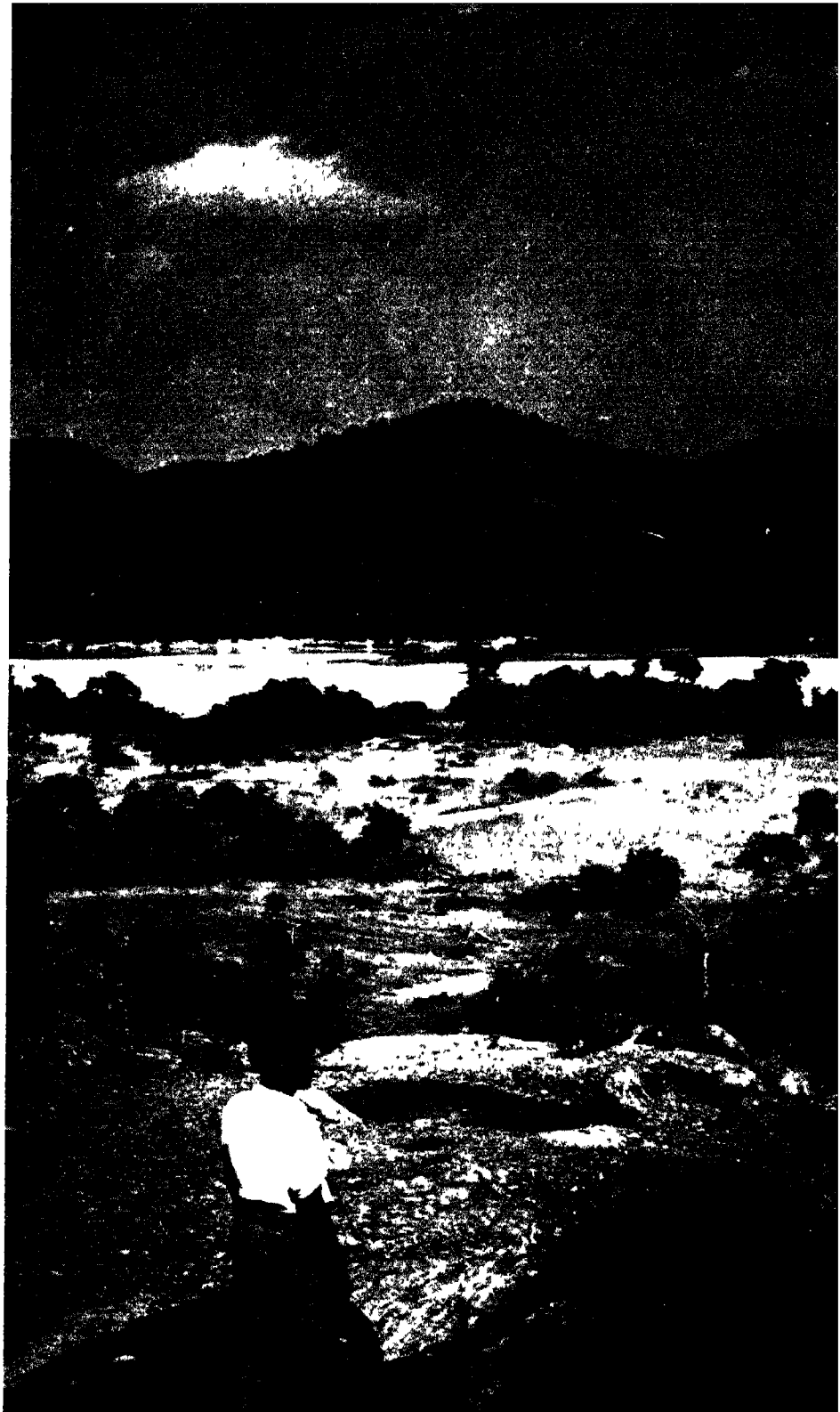
to mechanize most of these industries and co-ordinate and integrate them with large-scale production.

Agricultural Planning

With a view to fighting the spectre of famine and recurring food crises, the National Government has launched a vigorous campaign against food scarcity. Agreements have been concluded with important food exporting countries to ensure a regular flow of food grains. On the other hand, a plan of ultimate self-sufficiency in food grains has also been initiated by the Government.



*In an
Indian
railway
workshop*



*Site of one of the
proposed dams—
part of the Damodar
Valley Scheme*

The initial target is to achieve an increased annual production of 10 million tons within the shortest possible time "through large multi-purpose projects which will provide assured irrigation, intensive efforts to raise the production from the soil already under cultivation by increased use of water, manure and improved seeds and the development of culturable waste land. The expected increase in production from multi-purpose projects is 4 million tons, from the existing food production plans of Provinces and States, within the next five years, 3 million tons, and the balance is to be bridged by the reclamation and cultivation of cultivable waste land of all types".

Formidable obstacles still stand in the way of the complete industrialization of India. Lack of capital and trained personnel, the limited availability of capital goods and es-

sential raw materials from abroad as well as foreign exchange resources are some of these difficulties.

The present crisis in India is largely a crisis of production. Hence the Government's economic policy is maximum production and a charter of equitable distribution. The country has adopted the path of mixed economy which leaves fair scope to private enterprise. In the present circumstances, complete nationalization of all industries is not practicable. State enterprise is therefore confined to the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy, the ownership and management of railway transport, and the establishment of new undertakings in the expansion of heavy industries. In other fields, private enterprise is encouraged and given all possible help. The foundations of planned prosperity have thus been well laid

APPENDICES

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN INDIAN AND WORLD HISTORY

B.C.	World	B.C.	India
3000	Pyramid of Gizeh	3000	Mohenjo-daro and Harappa Civilization
1500	Beginning of the 19th Egyptian Dynasty with Seti I and Rameses II	2000 to 1500	Period of Vedic Civilization
522	Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses, King of Persia	563-483	Birth and Nirvana of Gautama Buddha
480	Battle of Thermopylae	540-468	Traditional dates of the birth and death of Mahavira
382	Birth of Demosthenes	377	Buddhist Council said to have been held at Vaisali to consider ten erroneous doctrines
323	Death of Alexander the Great	326	Alexander's invasion of India
		324	Rise of the Maurya dynasty
		305	Seleucus Nicator defeated by Chandragupta Maurya
224	Earthquake at Rhodes, the Colossus falls	273	Accession of Asoka the Great
		259	Despatch of missionaries to foreign lands by Asoka
		232	Death of Asoka
59	Julius Caesar Consul	58	Beginning of Vikrama era
43	Death of Caesar, The Ides of March	44	Tamil kings in Ceylon
A.D.	World	A.D.	India
121	Birth of Marcus Aurelius	124	Nahapana power overthrown by Gautamiputra Satakarni
337	Partition of the Empire of Constantine	320-500	Gupta dynasty Golden age of Indian art, science and literature
		320	Accession of Samudragupta

A.D.	World	A.D.	India
408-10	Second Visigothic invasion of Italy	405-11	Fa Hien's travels in Gupta Empire
410	Alaric sacks Rome		
452	Death of Attila	448	First Hun invasion
481	Clovis, King of Franks	480-90	Break-up of the Gupta Empire
630	Mohammed captures Mecca	606-647	Reign of Harshavardhana
		643	Hsuen Tsang arrives in India
712	Arabs overthrow Visigoths	712	Arab conquest of Sind
732	Battle of Tours (Charles Martel's victory over Saracens)	731	Yasovarman's embassy to China
		733	Lalitaditya Muktapida receives investiture as King from Emperor of China
814	Death of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle	815	Nagabhata (Pratihara)
1035	Death of Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy	1038	Atisa sent on Buddhist mission to Tibet by Nayapala, King of Bengal
1066	Norman invasion of England	1070	Rajendra Chola, Kulottunga I
1194	Death of Saladin	1192	Defeat and death of Prithviraj, last Rajput king of Delhi
		1194	Jai Chand, king of Kanauj defeated by Qutb-ud-din at Chandwara
1236	Saint Louis, King of France, comes of age	1236	Death of Iltutmish—Accession of Razliyya
1346	Battle of Crecy	1336	Foundation of Vijayanagar
		1347	Foundation of Bahmani kingdom in Deccan
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II	1451	Accession of Bahlol Lodi to the throne of Delhi
		1469	Birth of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion
1492	First journey of Christopher Columbus	1494	Foundation of Agra by Sikan-dar Lodi
1498	Columbus discovers Trinidad and mainland of South America	1498	Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut (India)
1510	Death of Henry IV	1510	Portuguese capture Goa

A.D.	World	A.D.	India
1526	Peace of Madrid	1526	Establishment of Moghul rule
1530	Diet of Augsburg	1530	Death of Babar — Accession of Humayun
1547	Death of Henry VIII	1545	Death of Sher Shah
1558	Accession of Elizabeth	1556	Accession of Akbar
1588	The Armada	1586	Annexation of Kashmir by Akbar
1597	Expulsion of Japanese from Korea by Chinese	1597	Death of Maharana Pratap
1603	Death of Queen Elizabeth of England	1605	Death of Akbar
1627	War of succession between Emperor and France	1627	Birth of Shivaji — Death of Emperor Jehangir
1638	Birth of Louis XIV of France	1638	Recovery of Kandahar by Mughals
1649	Charles I beheaded	1649	Capture of Kandahar by Persians
1688	Glorious Revolution	1680	Death of Shivaji
1713	Treaty of Utrecht	1707	Death of Aurangzeb
		1713	Accession of Farrukhsiyar
1763	Peace of Paris, end of Seven Years' War	1761	Third Battle of Panipat
		1763	Expulsion of Mir Qasim
		1765	Grant of Diwani of Bengal Bihar, and Orissa to East India Co
1776	American Declaration of Independence	1774	Regulating Act enforced in India
1789	French Revolution	1790	Third Mysore War
		1793	Permanent Settlement of Bengal
1815	Congress of Vienna and Battle of Waterloo	1814-16	Anglo-Gurkha War
1830	Independence of Belgium	1830	Ram Mohan Roy visits England
1852	Suez Canal	1852	Second Anglo-Burmese War—Annexation of Pegu
1857	Peace of Paris between Britain and Persia	1857	Indian Rebellion (Mutiny)
		1858	Transfer of India from the Company to the Crown

A.D.	World	A.D.	India
1865	First telegraph line to India	1865	Famine in Orissa
1870	Franco-Prussian War	1869	Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
1885	Russia occupies Penjdeh—Gold discovered in Transvaal	1885	First meeting of Indian National Congress— Third Anglo-Burmese War
1899	Boer War	1899	Lord Curzon becomes Governor-General of India
1905	Japan defeats Russia	1905	Partition of Bengal
1909	Young Turks depose Abdul Hamid	1909	Morley-Minto Reforms
1914-18	World War I	1914	Mahatma Gandhi returns to India from South Africa
1917	Russian Revolution	1917	Montagu's declaration of British Policy in India
1919	Peace Conference meets in Paris	1919	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1920	League Covenant comes into force	1920	First Non-co-operation Movement in India
1930	Naval Disarmament Conference in London	1930	Mahatma Gandhi launches Civil Disobedience Movement— First Session of Round Table Conference
1931	Japan starts military operations in Manchuria	1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact
1935	Saar Plebiscite in favour of Germany—Germany repudiates Versailles Treaty	1935	New Government of India Act
1937	Coronation of King George VI	1937	Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy
1939-45	World War II	1942	Cripps Mission — Quit India Movement
1946	Birth of UNO	1946	Cabinet Mission Plan — First Session of the Indian Constituent Assembly
1947	Marshall Plan—War in Palestine	1947	Partition of India— India becomes independent — Pakistan attacks Kashmir
1948	Truman elected President of America - Berlin Dispute	1948	Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

AREA 1,220,099 square miles
POPULATION 318,912,506
DISTRIBUTION AND COMPOSITION OF POPULATION of the Provinces
by Principal Communities

Province	Area in sq. miles	Total Popu- lation	Hindus	Muslims	Christi- ans	Sikhs	Others
Madras	126,166	49,341,810	42,799,822	3,896,452	2,001,082	418	644,036
Bombay	76,443	20,849,840	16,555,390	1,920,368	338,812	8,011	2,027,259
West Bengal	27,748	21,211,427	14,328,328	5,331,799	60,222	15,069	1,476,009
U P	103,247	55,020,617	45,811,669	8,416,308	131,327	232,445	428,063
East Punjab	37,058	12,617,175	5,450,998	4,412,414	115,396	2,325,957	302,110
Bihar	69,745	36,340,151	26,514,239	4,716,314	24,693	13,213	5,011,632
C P & Berar	98,575	16,813,584	12,931,996	783,697	48,260	14,996	3,044,635
Assam	50,296	7,471,531	3,237,744	1,751,717	35,483	3,441	2,443,143
Orissa	32,198	8,728,544	6,832,706	146,301	26,584	232	1,722,721
Delhi	574	917,939	567,225	304,971	10,494	16,157	19,092
Ajmer-Merwara	2,400	583,693	376,481	89,899	3,895	867	112,551
Coorg	1,593	168,726	130,753	14,730	3,309	.	19,934
Panth-Piploda	25	5,267	4,726	251	216		74
Andaman & Nicobar	3,143	33,768	8,427	8,005	1,032	744	15,560

* 1941 Census

INDIAN LANGUAGES based on the 1931 Census

Language	Population	Language	Population
Hindi	79,221,607	Punjabi	15,811,545
Bengali	53,091,475	Oriya	11,133,583
Bihari	27,926,502	Kanarese	11,206,125
Telugu	26,213,087	Gujerati	10,832,278
Marathi	20,888,985	Malayalam	9,125,397
Tamil	20,227,545	Assamese	1,992,846
		Kashmiri	1,437,983

PRINCIPAL STATES WITH POPULATION

	Capital	Area	Population
UNIONS			
1 Saurashtra	Rajkot	17,725 sq miles	28 85 lakhs [*]
2 Rajasthan	Jaipur	128,424 ..	130 85 ..
3 Vindhya Pradesh	Rewa	24,610 ..	35 69 ..
4 Madhya Bharat	Gwalior-Indore	46,353 ..	71 50 ..
5 Patiala & EPS Union	Patiala	10,099 ..	34 24 ..
6 Travancore-Cochin Union	Trivandrum	9,155 ..	75 ..

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED STATES

1 Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,600 ..	9 36 ..
2 Cutch	Bhuj	8,461 ..	5 00 ..
3 Bilaspur	Bilaspur	453 ..	1 10 ..
4 Bhopal	Bhopal	10,088 ..	13 31 ..
5 Rampur	Rampur	894 ..	4 77 ..
6 Cooch-Behar	Cooch-Behar	1,318 ..	6 40 ..
7 Tripura	Agartala	4,116 ..	5 12 ..
8 Manipur	Manipur	8,620 ..	5 12 ..

INDIVIDUAL STATES

1 Hyderabad	Hyderabad	82,313 ..	163 38 ..
2 Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	82,258 ..	40 21 ..
3 Mysore	Bangalore	29,458 ..	73 29 ..

* 1 lakh=100,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES WITH POPULATION

City	Population	City	Population
Agra	284,149	Bikaner	127,226
Ahmedabad	591,267	Bombay	1,489,883
Allahabad	260,630	Calcutta	2,923,000 [*]
Aligarh	112,655	Calicut	126,352
Amritsar	391,010	Coimbatore	130,348
Ajmer	147,258	Delhi	1,513,177 [*]
Bangalore	406,760	Gaya	105,223
Baroda	153,301	Howrah	379,292
Benares	263,100	Hyderabad	739,159
Bareilly	192,688	Indore	263,695
Bhatpara	117,044	Jalpur	175,810
Bhavnagar	102,851	Jamshedpur	148,711

* Latest 1949 figures according to food ration cards The figures for other cities have been taken from the 1941 Census Report.

Jhansi	103,254	Mysore	150,540
Jodhpur	126,842	Nagpur	301,957
Jubbulpore	178,339	Patna	175,706
Jullundur	135,283	Poona	258,197
Kanpur	487,324	Saharanpur	108,263
Kolar Gold Fields	133,859	Salem	129,702
Lashkai	182,492	Sholapur	212,620
Lucknow	387,177	Shahajahanpur	110,163
Ludhiana	111,639	Shillong	75,329
Madras	777,481	Srinagar	207,787
Madura	239,144	Surat	171,443
Meerut	169,290	Tiruchiravalli (Trichy)	159,566
Moradabad	142,414	Tiruvandrum	128,365

NAMES OF PROVINCES, UNIONS OF STATES AND STATES

I. GOVERNORS' PROVINCES

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Madras | 4 U P | 7 Central Provinces & Berar |
| 2 Bombay | 5 East Punjab | 8 Assam |
| 3 West Bengal | 6 Bihar | 9 Orissa |

II CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Delhi | 3 Coorg | 5 Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| 2 Ajmer-Merwara | 4 Panth-Piploda (C P) | |

III UNIONS OF STATES

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 Saurashtra | 4 Madhya Bharat | 6 Travancore -- Cochin Union |
| 2 Rajasthan | 5 Patiala and East Punjab States Union | |
| 3 Vindhya Pradesh | | |

IV. CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED STATES

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 Himachal Pradesh | 4 Bhopal | 7 Tripura |
| 2 Cutch | 5 Rampur | 8 Manipur |
| 3 Bilaspur | 6 Cooch-Bihar | |

V INDIVIDUAL STATES

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 Hyderabad | 2 Jammu and Kashmir | 3 Mysore |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|

CHIEF PRODUCTS

(1) MINERALS

Ores of iron, copper and manganese, antimony, asbestos, barite, bauxite, beryl, chromite, galena, magnesite, celestite, monazite, ilmenite, natural abrasives, building materials, gypsum, kyanite and sillimanite, steatite, kaolin and other industrial clays, petroleum, coal, gold, mica, salt etc

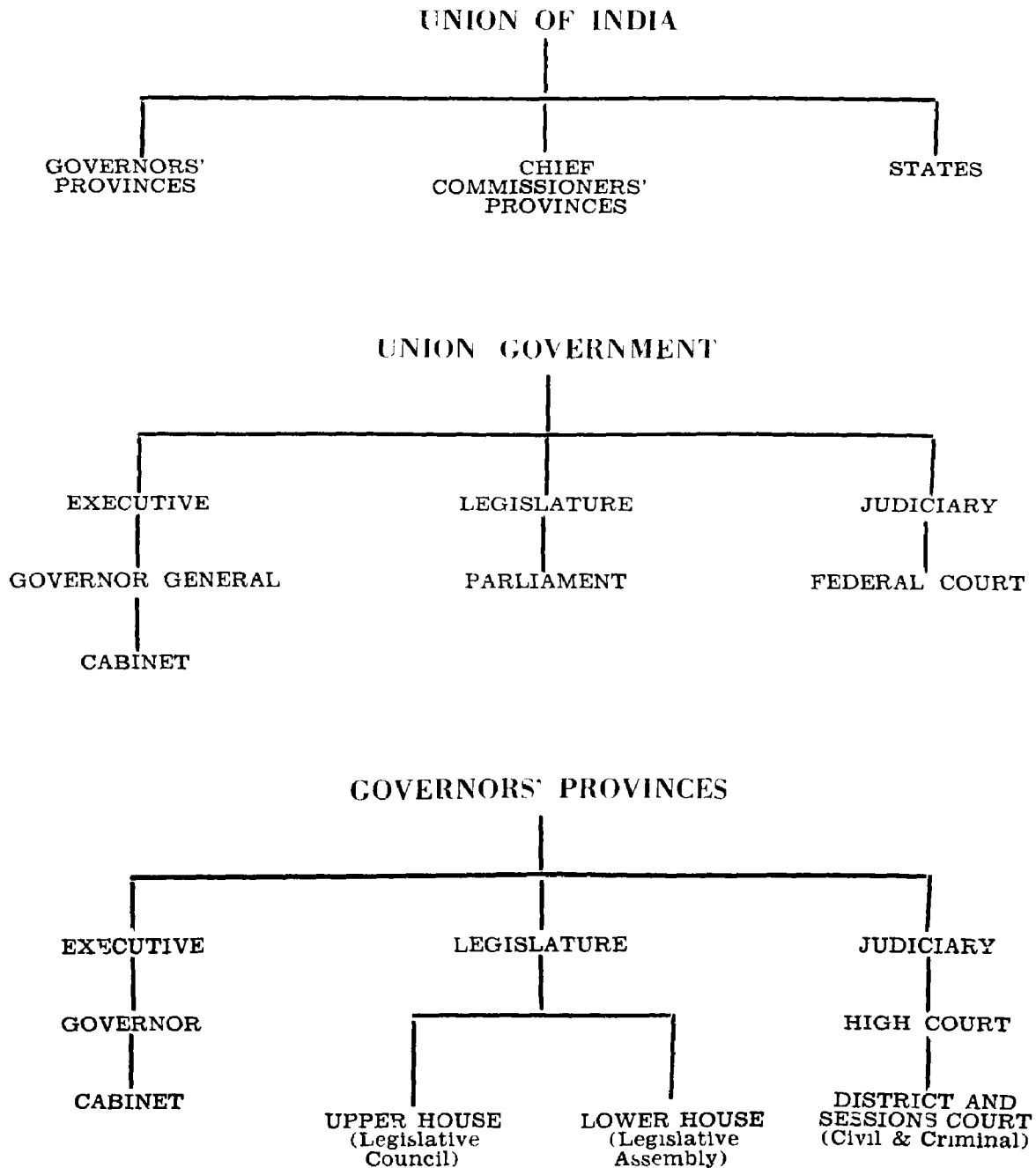
(2) FOREST

Teak, sal, deodar, chir, sheeshum, many species of bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks etc

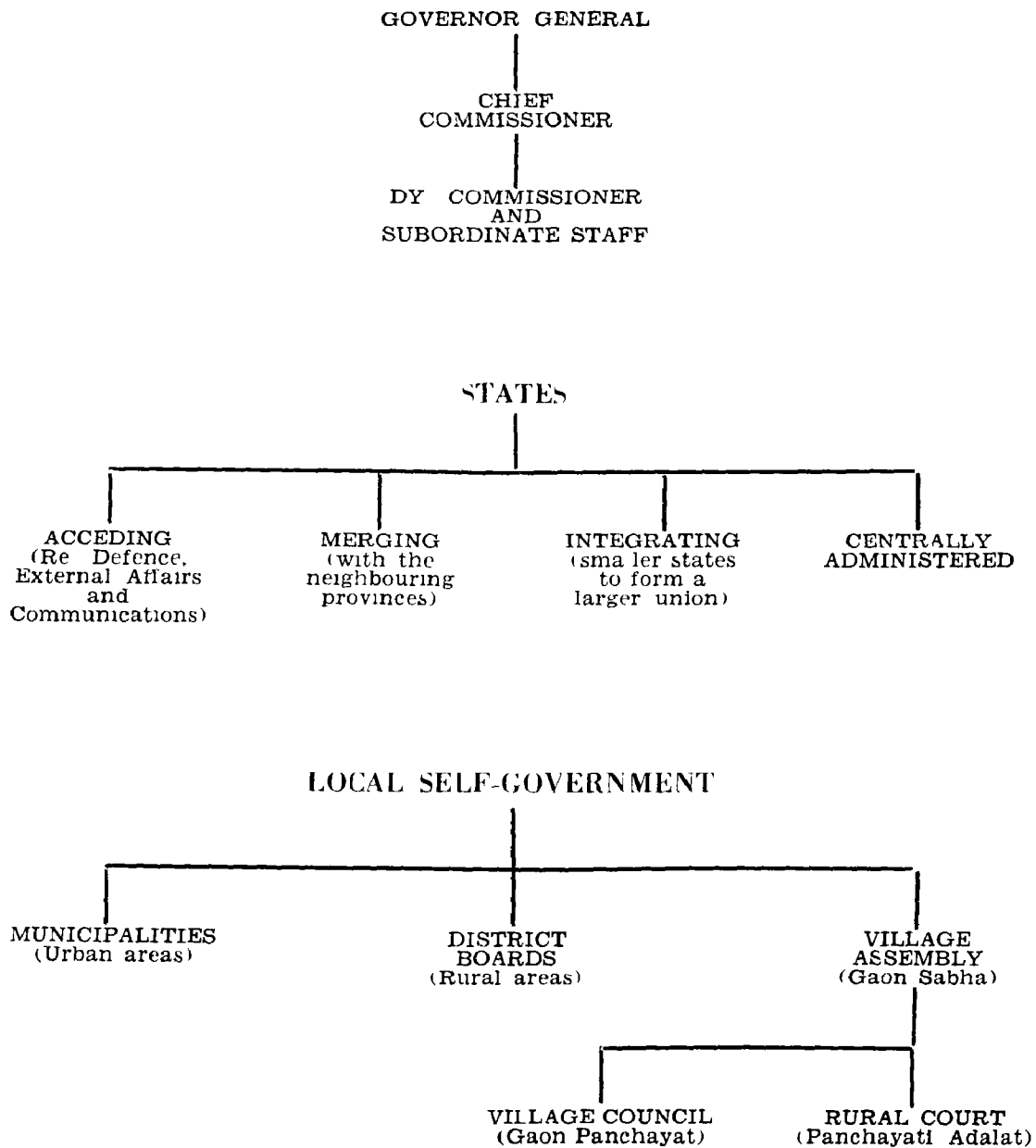
(3) AGRICULTURAL

Rice, wheat, millets, pulses, gram, cotton, sugarcane, indigo, ground-nut, linseed, castor, sesamum and other oilseeds, jute, tobacco, tea and coffee

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES



RIVERS

INDIA

1	Ganges	1,500 miles
2	Brahmaputra	1,680 ..

OTHER COUNTRIES

1	Amazon (South America)	4,000 miles
2	Nile (Africa)	3,600 ..
3	Yangtze (China)	3,400 ..
4	Mississippi (USA)	3,160 ..
5	Congo (Africa)	3,000 ..
6	Lena (USSR)	3,000 ..
7	Volga (USSR)	2,400 ..
8	Danube (Europe)	1,725 ..

MOUNTAINS

INDIA

1	Mount Everest	29,141 ft
2	Godwin Austen	28,250 ft
3	Kinchinjunga	28,146 ft
4	Nanda Devi	25,645 ft
5	Kamet	25,447 ft

OTHER COUNTRIES

1	Chumalhari (Bhutan)	23,944 ft
2	Aconcagua (Argentina)	22,868 ft
3	McKinley (Alaska)	20,300 ft
4	Demavend (Iran)	18,600 ft
5	Elbruz (Caucasus) (USSR)	18,471 ft
6	Kenya (E Africa)	17,040 ft
7	Mont Blanc (France)	15,782 ft
8	Mount Rosa (Switzerland)	15,217 ft
9	Fujiyama (Japan)	12,391 ft

SEAPORTS

INDIA

1	Alleppy (Travancore State)
2	Bedi Bandar (Nawanagar State)
3	Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar State)
4	Bimlipatam (Madras)
5	Calicut (Madras)
6	Chandball (Orissa)
7	Cocoanada (Madras)
8	Cuddalore (Madras)
9	Cutch Mandir (Cutch State)
10	Cuttack (Orissa)
11	Dhanushkodi (Madras)
12	Port Blair (Andamans)
13	Gopalpur (Orissa)
14	Kandla (Cutch)

15	Mangalore (Madras)
16	Masulipatam (Madras)
17	Navlakhi (Morvi State)
18	Negapatam (Madras)
19	Okha (Baroda State)
20	Porbandar (Porbandar State)
21	Quilon (Travancore State)
22	Surat (Bombay)
23	Tellicherry (Madras)
24	Tuticorn (Madras)

RAILWAYS

The Indian Railways extend over nearly 34,000 miles and operate on three gauges 5' 6" , 3' 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 2' 6"

The principal railways are

CLASS I RAILWAYS	Route mileage open on March 31, 1948
1 Assam	1,238 82
2 Bengal Nagpur	3,388 02
3 Bikaner State	883 05
4 Bombay Baroda & Central India	3,403 98
5 East Indian	4,379 60
6 Eastern Punjab	1,877 58
7 Great Indian Peninsula	3,560 66
8 Jodhpur	1,125 69
9 Madras & Southern Mahratta	2,938 47
10 Mysore State	738 27
11 Nizam's State	1,384 24
12 Oudh Tirhut	3,073 26
13 South Indian	2,349 25
Total	30,340 89

CLASS II RAILWAYS	
1 Barsi Light	202 57
2 Bhavnagar State	307 04
3 Darjeeling Himalayan	146 51
4 Gaekwar's Baroda State	736 38
5 Gondal	213 49
6 Jaipur State	253 47
7 Jamnagar Dwarka	211 53
8 Junagad State	229 22
9 Morvi	172 54
10 Shahdara (Delhi)— Saharanpur Light	92 50
Total	2,565 25

INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

(AS ON AUGUST 1, 1949)

Company	Route	Frequency
1 AIR INDIA LTD , BOMBAY	Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta	2 weekly
	Bombay-Calcutta	Daily
	Bombay-Anmedabad-	
	Jaipur-Delhi	Daily
	Bombay-Delhi	Daily
	Bombay-Ahmedabad-	
	Karachi	Daily
	Bombay-Karachi	Daily
	Bombay-Hyderabad-	
	Madras-Colombo	Daily
	Bombay-Madras	5 weekly (Sun/Tue/Thu/ Fri/Sat)
	Madras-Bangalore-	
	Coimbatore-Cochin-	
2 INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS LTD NEW DELHI	Trivandrum	Daily
	Bombay Baroda-	
	Ahmedabad	Daily
	Delhi-Lahore	Daily
	Calcutta-Delhi-	
	Jodhpur-Karachi	Daily
	Calcutta-Rangoon	Daily
	Delhi-Amritsar-	
	Jammu-Srinagar	Daily
	Delhi-Amritsar-	
3 AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD , BOMBAY	Srinagar (Freight only)	1 weekly (Sat)
	Srinagar-Jammu	4 weekly (Mon/Wed/ Fri/Sun)
	Bombay-Keshod-	
	Porbandar-Rajkot-	
	Jamnagar-Bhuj	3 weekly (Mon/Wed/Fri)
	Bombay-Jamnagar-	
	Bhuj-Karachi	5 weekly (Sun/Mon/ Wed/Thu/Fri)
	Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj	2 weekly (Tue/Sat)
	Bombay-Indore-	
	Gwalior-Delhi	3 weekly (Mon/Wed/Fri)
		Ex-Bombay
		(Tue/Thu/Sat)
		Ex-Delhi
	Bombay-Bhavnagar	5 weekly (Sun/Mon/Tue/ Thu/Sat)
	Bombay-Bhavnagar-	
	Rajkot	Daily
	Bombay-Poona-Bangalore	4 weekly

Company	Route	Frequency
4 AIRWAYS (INDIA) LTD., CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Bhubaneshwar- Visakhapatnam- Madras-Bangalore Calcutta-Dacca Calcutta-Gauhati- Mohanbari Calcutta-Bagdogra Calcutta-Gauhati Calcutta-Patna-Benares- Lucknow-Delhi Patna-Allahabad- Kanpur-Delhi Calcutta-Chittagong Calcutta-Hongkong Calcutta-Agartala	Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily Fortnightly 10 week'y Addl services (Wed Fri/Sun)
6 KALINGA AIRLINES LTD	Calcutta-Agartala (Freight service)	Daily
7 AIR INDIA INTER- NATIONAL LTD BOMBAY	Bombay-Basra-Cairo- Geneva-London	2 weekly Ex-Bombay (Tue/Fri) Ex-Lond. (Thu/Sun)

FOREIGN AIR SERVICES

(AS ON AUGUST 20, 1949)

Company	Route	Frequency
1 ORIENT AIRWAYS LTD.,	Karachi-Bombay Dacca-Delhi-Karachi Calcutta-Chittagong- Rangoon Calcutta-Chittagong- Dacca Calcutta-Chittagong- Akyab Akyab-Chittagong-Dacca- Chittagong-Calcutta Karachi-Lahore-Delhi	3 weekly (Mon/Wed/Sat) 2 weekly (Tue/Fri) 3 weekly (Tue/Thu/Sat) 15 weekly (week days—twice daily) (Sundays—3 times) 3 weekly (Mon/Wed/Fri) Karachi-Delhi—1 weekly (Tuesday) Lahore-Delhi—daily
2 PAK AIR LTD	Colombo-Jaffna-Madras	7 week'y (Mon/Tue/Wed/ Thu/Fri/Sat/Sun)
3 AIR CEYLON	Colombo-Jaffna- Tiruchinapalli (Trichy)	6 weekly (Sun/Mon/Tue/ Wed/Thu/Fri)

Company	Route	Frequency
	Colombo-Bombay-Karachi Cairo-Rome-London Colombo-Tiruchinapalli (Trichy)-Bombay- Karachi	1 weekly (Wed) 1 weekly (Fri)
4 AIR FRANCE	Paris-Rome-Cairo- Basra-Karachi-Calcutta- Saigon	3 weekly (Mon/Wed/Fri)
5 BRITISH OVER- SEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION	London-Tripoli-Cairo- Basra-Karachi- Calcutta-Singapore- Darwin-Sydney London-Rome-Cairo- Karachi-Calcutta- Singapore-Batavia- Darwin-Sydney London-Rome-Cairo- Basra-Karachi-Delhi- Calcutta London-Rome-Cairo- Basra-Karachi-Delhi London-Malta-Cairo- Basra-Karachi- Bombay-Colombo London-Rome-Cairo- Basra-Karachi- Calcutta-Rangoon- Bangkok-Hongkong- Tokyo London-Rome-Cairo- Basra-Karachi- Calcutta-Rangoon- Bangkok-Hongkong Hongkong-Kunming- Rangoon-Calcutta	2 weekly (Tue/Sat) 4 Fortnightly (Wed Alt. Fri/Mon) 3 weekly (Sun/Thu/Fri) 1 weekly (Wed) 1 weekly (Mon) 1 weekly (Fri) 1 weekly (Tue) 1 weekly (Sun)
6 CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION		
7. ETHIOPIAN AIR LINES INC	Addis Ababa-Aden- Karachi-Bombay	1 Fortnightly (1st and 3rd Fri)
8 IRANIAN AIRWAYS CO	Teheran-Esfahan-Yazd- Kerman-Zahevan- Karachi-Bombay	1 weekly (Thu)
9 KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES	Amsterdam-Rome-Cairo- Damascus-Basra- Karachi-Calcutta- Bangkok-Singapore- Batavia	4 weekly (Wed/Sat/Thu/ Mon)

Company	Route	Frequency
10 PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS	New York-Gander-London- Brussels-Damascus- Karachi-Delhi- Calcutta-Bangkok- Hongkong-Shanghai- Manila-Tokyo-Guam Island-Wake Island- Midway Island-Honolulu- San Francisco	3 weekly (Tue/Wed/Sun)
11 PHILIPPINE AIR LINES	Manila-Calcutta-Karachi- Teheran-Cairo-Rome- Madrid-London- Amsterdam	1 weekly (Sat)
12 QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS	London-Rome-Cairo- Karachi-Calcutta- Singapore-Darwin- Sydney	2 weekly (Sun Thu)
13 SIAMESE AIRWAYS	Bangkok-Rangoon- Calcutta	1 weekly (Fri)
14 TRANS CONTI- NENTAL & WESTERN AIR INC	New York-Gander- Shannon-Paris-Zurich- Geneva-Rome-Athens- Cairo-Basra-Teheran- Bombay	3 weekly (Sun/Wed/Fri)

DISTANCE BETWEEN DELHI AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

(RAILWAY MILEAGE)

(1) Calcutta	902 miles	(14) Jhansi	256 miles
(2) Bombay	861 ..	(15) Ajmer	235 ..
(3) Madras	1,361 ..	(16) Jaipur	180 ..
(4) Ahmedabad	539 ..	(17) Gwalior	195 ..
(5) Amritsar	278 ..	(18) Shillong	1,094 ..
(6) Ambala Cantt	123 ..	(19) Nagpur	679 ..
(7) Simla	440 ..	(20) Cuttack	1,116 ..
(8) Lucknow	303 ..	(21) Patna Jn	616 ..
(9) Banaras	473 ..	(22) Patna City	622 ..
(10) Allahabad	391 ..	(23) Hyderabad	1,044 ..
(11) Kanpur	273 ..	(22) Bhopal	437 ..
(12) Agra Fort	143 ..	(25) Jullundur	226 ..
(13) Dehra Dun	210 ..		

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore | 20 National Physical Laboratory, Delhi |
| 2 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay | 21 National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur |
| 3 Bose Research Institute, Calcutta | 22 National Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, Dhanbad |
| 4 Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun | 23 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta |
| 5 Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore | 24 Road Research Institute, Delhi |
| 6 Haffkine Institute, Bombay | 25 Building Research Unit Roorkee |
| 7 Lac Research Institute, Ranem | 26 Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow |
| 8 Laboratory of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore | 27 Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore |
| 9 Sericultural Research Station, Kollegal | 28 Electro-chemical Industries Research Laboratories, Karaikudi |
| 10 Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur | 29 Leather Research Institute, Madras |
| 11 Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur | 30 King Institute, Guindy, Madras |
| 12 Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur | 31 Pasteur Institute, Coonoor |
| 13 Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut | 32 Nutrition Research Laboratory Coonoor |
| 14 Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad | 33 Central Military Pathological Laboratory, Poona |
| 15 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi | 34 Malaria Institute of India, Delhi |
| 16 Marine Fisheries Research Station, Madras | 35 Central Research Institute, Kasauli |
| 17 Indian Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta | 36 All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta |
| 18 Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar and Izatnagar | 37 School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta |
| 19 National Chemical Laboratory, Poona | 38 King Edward Memorial Pasteur Institute, Shillong |
| | 39 Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta |

NEW PROJECTS FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER IN INDIA

	Province or State Where Located	Project	Estimated area for irrigation	Estimated capacity for power generation
1	Baroda	Zankhari Project	9,000 acres	2,300 kW
2	"	Sabarmati Irrigation Project	45,000 acres	6,000 kW
3	Bhopal	Kolar Nadi Hydro-Electric- cum-Irrigation Project	96,000 acres	16,500 kW
4.	Bihar	Kosi Project	Over two million acres	18 million kW
5.	"	Gandak Valley Project	600,000 acres	-----
6	"	Sakri Canal Project	50,000 acres	-----
7.	Bombay	Meshwa Canal Project	10,000 acres	-----
8	"	Mahi Canal Project	120,000 acres	-----
9	"	Wardala Tank Project	4,500 acres	-----
10	"	Gangapur Dam Project	An additional area of 40,000 acres on the existing Godavari Canals	-----
11	"	Girna Project	110,500 acres	-----
12	"	Asoga Reservoir Scheme	74,200 acres	-----
13	"	Daddi Project	400,000 acres	-----
14	"	Koyna Hydro- electric Scheme	-----	250,000 kW
15.	"	Kalinadi Hydro- electric Project	-----	350,000 kW
16	CP & Berar	Three tanks under construction 1 in Balaghat and 2 in Chhindwara Distt	20,000 acres	-----
17	"	Arha Reservoir	160,000 acres	-----
18	Cochin	Peechi Reservoir Scheme	26,000 acres	-----
19	"	Chalakudy River Diversion Work	23,131 acres	-----
20.	"	Cheerakuzhe Scheme	7,000 acres	-----
21.	East Punjab	Bakra Dam Project	45 million acres	160,000 kW
22.	Gwalior	A dam on the Sindh River	-----	16,000 kW

Province or State Where Located	Project	Estimated area for irrigation	Estimated capacity for power generation
23 Jaipur	Morel Irrigation Project (capacity of the reservoir to be regulated for a period of every ten years)	22,000 acres per year in the first seven years and about 12,000 acres per year in the last three years of the period	
24 Jodhpur	Jawai River Irrigation & Hydro- electric Project	110,000 acres	4 100 kW
25 Madras	Ramapadasagar Project	4 45 million acres	100,000 kW of firm electric power and about 20,000 kW of secondary power
26 „	Tungabhadra Project	300 000 acres	—
27 „	Kistna Power Project	About three million acres	—
28 „	Reservoir at Gandikota	100,000 acres	—
29 „	Lower Bhawan Project	200,000 acres	—
30 „	Malampuzha Project	38,000 acres with a second crop and 13,455 acres with a third crop besides 2,000 acres of perennial crop	—
31 „	Perur Project	8,000 acres	—
32 „	Moyar Hydro-electric Scheme	—	12,000 kW
33 Mysore	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Works	—	120,000 kW
34 „	Bhadra Reservoir Scheme	180,000 acres	12,680 kW
35 „	Kabini Scheme	20,000 acres	—
36 Orissa	Hirakud Dam Project	1,094,953 acres	350,000 kW
37 Patiala	A dam near Simla on the Ashni Nadi	—	16,000 kW
38. Rajputana States	Chambal Hydro- electric Scheme	about 100,000 acres	28,000 kW
39 U.P.	Sarda Hydro- electric Project	—	41,400 kW
40. „	Mohammadpur Project	—	9,300 kW

	Province or State Where Located	Project	Estimated area for irrigation	Estimated capacity for power generation
41	U P	Pipri Dam and Power Station Pro- ject	4 million acres	230,000 kW
42	"	Yamuna Hydro- electric Project (Development will be in two stages)	—	40,000 kW in the first stage and 49,600 kW in the second stage
43	"	Betwa Power Project	—	2,500 kW
44	"	Nayar Dam Project	238,000 acres	232,000 kW
45	"	Gogra Power Project	—	300,000 kW
46	"	Ramganga Project	800,000 acres	66,000 kW
47	"	Kothri Dam Scheme	—	5,000 kW
48	"	Pinder Hydro- electric Scheme	—	40,000 kW of firm power and 50,000 kW of seasonal power
49	West Bengal	Damodar Valley Project	1 million acres	300,000 kW
50	"	Jaldhaka Hydro- electric Scheme	—	10,000 kW during dry weather and 17,000 to 33,000 kW continuous during monsoon

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS (in operation)

Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir State
Jogindernagar and Simla in East Punjab,
Patiala in Patiala and East Punjab States
Union, Mussoorie, Nirganjni, Chitaura,
Bhola, Salawa, Nainital, Bahadrabad, Palra
and Sumera in U P, Darjeeling in West

Bengal, Bhivpuri, Khopoli, Bhira, Bhatgar
and Gokak Tek in Bombay, Jog, Shiv-
samudram and Shimsha in Mysore State,
Mettur, Pykara, Papanasam and Mannar
in Madras and Pallivasal in the Union of
Travancore and Cochin

RELIGIONS OF INDIA

All the main religions of the world are represented in India. With its 240 million followers, Hinduism is the predominant religion. It is not a well-defined creed, but a way of life, a fellowship of faiths. With the settlement of the Aryans in northern India, it originated as a simple form of nature worship, and gradually spread to the rest of the country, drawing into its fold local cults, gods, goddesses, diverse beliefs and modes of worship. Hinduism has an enormous mass of literature of which the Vedas are the earliest. Philosophical Hinduism believes in the oneness of the Supreme Soul, the Brahman, of which individual souls are but differing manifestations. The individual soul ultimately merges into the universal soul. It has, however, to work out its destiny, its *Karma*, by passing through a series of births. According to his status in life a man must perform his special duties. Hinduism thus lays emphasis on action.

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century B.C. as a revolt against the prevailing ritualism of Hinduism. Its founder, Gautama Buddha, was a prince born in what is now known as the Province of Bihar. Oppressed by the spiritual confusion and moral degeneration of his time, he renounced his kingdom and practised austerities. After the attainment of enlightenment he began preaching the *dharma*.

The essence of Buddha's teaching, as epitomized in the four Noble Truths and

Eightfold Path, lies in the ethical ideal of religion as opposed to the meaningless ritualism and superstitions which were prevalent at that time. He exhorted his followers to practise truthfulness and charity, to eschew greed and violence. Under the patronage of Emperors Asoka and Kanishka, Buddhism spread to Ceylon, Burma, Tibet, Siam, Indo-China and Central Asia. In the land of its birth, however, it well-nigh disappeared. The Buddhist population in India is at present just over a hundred thousand.

Jainism also started as a reformed sect of Hinduism. Its founder Mahavira was a contemporary of Buddha and like him a royal prince of Bihar. Lord Mahavira taught that salvation lay in righteous thought and deed. All living things had soul, and it was a sin to harm them. Among the holy places of the Jains are Mount Abu, Girnar, Satrunjaya and Pavapuri with their exquisite temples. Jainism has one and a half million followers living mostly in the cities.

Sikhism too is an offshoot of Hinduism. It was founded by Guru Nanak who was born in the Punjab in 1469. He was repelled by the formalism of the Hindu and Muslim sects and the superstitions in which both were sunk. Undaunted by consequences he boldly criticized the practices of both the Hindus and the Muslims and preached a religion of sincere devotion and practical life. His teachings are contained in the

Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs, i.e., the disciples. The peaceful Sikh community began to be militarized under Guru Arjun Singh, the 5th Guru, and were finally organized by the tenth and the last Guru, Gobind Singh.

To this day, most Sikhs wear distinctive symbols, such as long hair and a dagger, which were enjoined by the last Guru. Meat is permitted to the Sikhs, but the use of tobacco and other narcotics is strictly forbidden. There are nearly four and a half million Sikhs in India.

Among the religions that came to India from abroad, Islam has the largest following. It was first introduced in India in the seventh century A.D. by Arab merchants. But it spread more widely after the conquest of the country by the Turko-Afghans in the 12th century A.D. The fundamental tenets and practices of Islam in India as elsewhere are the belief in the oneness of God, five daily prayers, pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj), charity and fasting. Like their co-religionists in other

countries, Muslims in India are divided into two main sects. The *Shi'as* and the *Sunnis*. The majority of the Indian Muslims are *Sunnis* while *Shi'as* predominate in certain localities.

Another important religion which came to India from abroad is Christianity, which now claims five and a half million adherents. There are two main groups of Christians: the Syrian Christians, who trace their descent from converts in the first centuries of the Christian era, and the other Christians who were converted much later by the missionaries who came to India from the Western countries.

India has always been noted for religious tolerance. For thousands of years various religions have existed in India side by side, and exercised a mutually beneficial influence upon one another. Continuing the spirit of the past traditions, the new constitution of India permits every citizen the fullest freedom to profess, practise and propagate by all peaceful means the religion of his choice.

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